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备孕二胎女性人群中 MTHFR 基因多态性及相关环境因素的调查分析*

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摘要 目的:调查评估备孕二胎女性人群中 MTHFR 基因多态性及其生活习惯、一胎孕期情况等相关环境因素,以发挥孕前检查在子代先心病一级预防中的作用。**方法:**选取江苏部分地区参加备孕二胎优生健康检查妇女共 402 名进行问卷调查,并检测外周血中 MTHFR 基因 rs1801131、rs1801133 两个位点的突变情况。**结果:**收回有效问卷 389 份,其中备孕二胎女性平均年龄为 27.04 ± 2.68 ,最大 43 岁,最小 19 岁。MTHFR rs1801131 纯合突变(CC 型)为 3.5%、杂合突变(AC 型)为 29.1%;rs1801133 纯合突变(TT 型)22.9%、杂合突变(CT 型)48.5%;rs1801131、rs1801133 双杂合突变为 16.7%。**结论:**备孕二胎女性人群中存在一定的先心病环境危险因素暴露和 MTHFR 相关位点基因多态性。加强女性孕前保健,为高危人群制定个性化叶酸增补方案并降低先心病危险因素暴露,从而做好出生缺陷一级预防,提高出生人口质量。

关键词:备孕二胎;MTHFR 基因多态性;一级预防

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Investigation and Analysis of MTHFR Polymorphism and Related Environmental Factors in Female Population Preparing a Second Child*

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ABSTRACT Objective: Assessing the MTHFR polymorphisms and the related environmental factors in female population who are preparing a second child, to realize the role of preconceptional examination in primary prevention of congenital heart disease. **Methods:** A total of 402 women under preconceptional examination from selected parts of Jiangsu Province were recruited. The questionnaires were conducted and the mutations of MTHFR rs1801131 and rs1801133 were genotyped in peripheral blood. **Results:** A total of 389 valid questionnaires were received. The average age of preconceptional women was 27.04 ± 2.68 with a maximum of 43 years and a minimum of 19 years. The rate of homozygous and heterozygous mutation of rs1801131 and rs1801133 were 3.5%, 29.1% and 22.9%, 48.5% respectively. The heterozygous mutation both of rs1801131 and rs1801133 was 16.7%. **Conclusion:** There were some environmental risk factors of congenital heart disease and MTHFR related loci polymorphisms in the preconceptional women. We should pay attention to preconceptional health care, making personalized folic acid supplementation for high-risk groups and reducing the risk factors of congenital heart disease to make primary prevention of birth defects and improve the quality of the birth population.

Key words: Preparing a second child; MTHFR gene polymorphisms; Primary prevention

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前言

近年来,人口老龄化等问题日益突显,为缓解人口结构性问题,我国对现行的计划生育政策做出一定的调整,从 2016 年 1 月 1 日起正式实施“全面二孩”政策。据估计,全国符合全面两孩政策条件的夫妇约有 9000 万对,实施全面两孩政策后出生人口总量会有一定程度的增长。2012 年,中国出生缺陷防治报告显示我国每年新增出生缺陷病例约为 90 万,其中先天性心脏病(以下简称先心病)最为常见。自 2005 年起,先心病发病率逐年上升并始终居出生缺陷发生率的首位^[1]。

先心病的发生受遗传因素和环境因素的共同影响^[2-4]。研究表明叶酸代谢酶基因多态性与先心病相关,我们前期研究中也发现母亲 MTHFR 基因 rs1801131 位点多态性是子代换先心病相关危险因素之一^[5]。我们选取江苏部分地区参加备孕二胎优生健康检查妇女共 402 名进行问卷调查,并检测外周血中亚甲基四氢叶酸还原酶(methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase, MTHFR)基因 rs1801131、rs1801133 两个位点的突变情况,以发挥孕前检查在子代先心病一级预防中的作用。

1 材料与方法

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1.1 实验材料

在江苏省苏南、苏中和苏北各选取一个项目点,在3个项目点中选取参加孕前优生健康检查并签署“知情同意书”的备孕二胎妇女为研究对象,其中苏南165名,苏中94名,苏北143名,共计402名。

1.2 调查方法

采用问卷调查方法,所有调查对象均签署知情同意书。调查对象共402名,收回有效问卷389份。

1.3 MTHFR 基因分型检测

静脉采集受检者全血,EDTA抗凝。采用ABI公司设计的Taqman-MGB技术和ABI公司配套试剂盒、仪器,rs1801131、rs1801133的引物和探针设计如下:rs1801131引物:F: GGAG-GAGCTGCTGAAGATGTG;R: TCTCCCGAGAGGTAAAGAA CAAA;rs1801133引物:F: CACAAAGCGGAAGAATGTGT-CA;R: GACCTGAAGCACTTGAAGGAGAA;rs1801131探针:FAM-AAGACACTTTCTTCACTG-MGB;HEX-AGACACTTG CTTCAC-MGB;rs1801133探针:FAM-AAATCGGCTCCCGCA-MGB;HEX-TGAAATCGACTCCCG-MGB

每个反应体系为6 μL,其中需检测的DNA样本为1 μL、浓度为10 μg/μL、经过40个循环(50℃ 2 min、95℃ 10 min、95℃ 15 s、60℃ 1 min),反应完成后在ABI7900HT型荧光定量PCR仪上读取基因分型结果。

1.4 统计学分析

所有数据采用SPSS 20.0软件处理。

2 结果

2.1 备孕二胎女性人群相关环境因素分析

备孕二胎女性状态和相关环境因素包括年龄、教育程度、职业、家族史、疾病史和叶酸服用情况等见表1。其中,平均年龄为27.04±2.68,最大43岁,最小19岁。

表1 备孕二胎女性状态和相关环境因素

Table 1 Women preconceptional condition and related environmental factors

Variables	N(%)
Age	
Age, year (mean±SD)	27.04±2.68
<35	384(98.7)
≥35	5(1.3)
Education	
Middle school and lower	168(43.2)
High school and above	221(56.8)
Occupation	
Farmer	24(6.2)
Worker	122(31.4)
Server	30(7.7)
Businessman	48(12.3)
Housework	76(19.5)
Government worker	24(6.2)

表1 备孕二胎女性状态和相关环境因素(续表1)

Table 1 Women preconceptional condition and related environmental factors

Variables	N(%)
Others	65(16.7)
Family history with CHD	
No	386(99.2)
Yes	3(0.8)
Medical history	
No	347(89.2)
Yes	42(10.8)
History of abortion	
No	219(56.3)
Yes	170(43.7)
History of adverse pregnancy	
No	215(55.3)
Yes	174(44.7)
Drug exposure	
No	277(71.2)
Yes	112(28.8)
Folic acid taken	
No	2(0.5)
Yes	387(99.5)
Vegetables and fruits	
Not eating / occasionally	16(4.1)
Regular	373(95.9)
Smoking	
No	247(63.5)
Yes	142(36.5)
Active	2(0.5)
Passive	140(36.0)

2.2 备孕二胎女性在一胎孕期时相关环境因素调查分析

一胎孕期女性状态和相关环境因素包括生育时年龄、孕期叶酸服用情况、孕期用药史、农药接触史等,见表2。

表2 一胎孕期女性状态和相关环境因素

Table 2 Women first pregnancy condition and related environmental factors

Variables	N(%)
Age	
Age, year (mean±SD)	27.04±2.68
<35	384(98.7)
≥35	5(1.3)
Education	
Middle school and lower	168(43.2)
High school and above	221(56.8)

表 2 一胎孕期女性状态和相关环境因素(续表 2)

Table 2 Women first pregnancy condition and related environmental

factors	
Variables	N(%)
Occupation	
Farmer	24(6.2)
Worker	122(31.4)
Server	30(7.7)
Businessman	48(12.3)
Housework	76(19.5)
Government worker	24(6.2)
Others	65(16.7)
Family history with CHD	
No	386(99.2)
Yes	3(0.8)
Medical history	
No	347(89.2)
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No	215(55.3)
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No	277(71.2)
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Folic acid taken	
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Vegetables and fruits	
Not eating / occasionally	16(4.1)
Regular	373(95.9)
Smoking	
No	247(63.5)
Yes	142(36.5)
Active	2(0.5)
Passive	140(36.0)

2.3 MTHFR rs1801131、rs1801133 两位点基因型、突变频率和组合情况

MTHFR rs1801131 野生型占 67.4%，杂合突变型占 29.1%，纯合突变型占 3.5%。MTHFR rs1801133 野生型占 28.6%，杂合突变型占 48.5%，纯合突变型占 22.9%(见表 3)。MTHFR 两位点基因型组合中常见的有 AA/CT (31.6%)、AA/TT(22.1%)、AC/CT(16.7%)(见表 4)。

表 3 MTHFR 基因两位点基因突变频率

Table 3 Frequency distribution of MTHFR two locus

	rs1801131 N(%)	rs1801133 N(%)
Wild type	271(67.4)	115(28.6)
Heterozygous mutation	117(29.1)	195(48.5)
Homozygous mutation	14(3.5)	92(22.9)

表 4 MTHFR 两位点不同基因型组合情况

Table 4 Combination of different genotypes of MTHFR two locus

rs1801131/ rs1801133	N(%)
AA/CC	55(13.7)
AA/CT	127(31.6)
AA/TT	89(22.1)
AC/CC	47(11.7)
AC/CT	67(16.7)
AC/TT	3(0.7)
CC/CC	13(3.2)
CC/CT	1(0.2)
CC/TT	0(0.0)

3 讨论

先天性心脏病(以下简称先心病)是胎儿时期心脏血管发育异常而致的畸形疾病,从 2005 年之后在我国出生缺陷中发生率一直居首位,也是 5 岁以下儿童死亡的主要原因之一。胚胎心脏发育的关键时期是在孕 3-8 周,在此期间除了遗传因素外,环境因素是引起先心病的一个重要病因,主要包括孕妇的生活环境、感染因素、药物作用等。如国外学者在大动脉错位(TGA)患儿的研究中发现其与母亲孕早期暴露于除草剂与灭鼠剂有关^[6];母亲吸烟也是导致子代先心病的重要危险因素^[7]。国内有调查报告称先天性心脏病与不良的经济生活条件有关,农村及边远地区对比城市患病率较高,污染区与居民区先心病的患病率有明显差异^[8-11]。还有研究发现母亲孕早期精神受刺激可能增加先心病发病危险,且在所有危险因素中作用最强^[12]。我们的前期研究也发现母亲的职业、家族先心病史,流产史、妊娠不良史、农药接触史、孕早期用药史等与生育先心病患儿有显著关系,并且患儿母亲人群中大部分未在孕前或孕中补充过叶酸或者复合维生素片。

我们在一胎孕期女性状态和相关环境因素调查中发现母亲孕早期状况基本正常,大部分无饮酒史、用药史、农药接触史等,精神压力正常,其中 62.7%的孕妇有补充叶酸。这些女性在备孕二胎时,服用叶酸的比例达到 99.5%。但药物接触史占 28.8%,被动吸烟率达到 36.0%,不良妊娠史达到 44.7%,主要由于人工流产引起,这些不良因素都值得引起重视。

除了环境因素外,遗传因素也是引起先心病的一个重要病因。近年来研究显示父母 MTHFR 基因与子代先天性心脏病发生有关,MTHFR 基因突变可增加子代发生先天性心脏病的风险^[13,14]。亚甲基四氢叶酸还原酶(methylenetetrahydrofolate re-

ductase, MTHFR)把 5,10- 亚甲基四氢叶酸转化为 5- 甲基四氢叶酸,为体内合成代谢提供甲基,是细胞内叶酸代谢的关键酶。MTHFR 基因多态性研究的焦点为 677C>T (rs1801133)和 1298A>C(rs1801131)变异^[15,16]。MTHFR rs1801133 位点变异使胞嘧啶 (C) 被胸腺嘧啶 (T) 取代,导致丙氨酸变为缬氨酸。rs1801131 位点变异使腺嘌呤(A)被胞嘧啶(C)取代,则相应谷氨酸被丙氨酸替换。这些位点变异导致酶活性及热稳定性降低,阻碍其功能,使体内同型半胱氨酸堆积致高同型半胱氨酸血症等,进一步引起 DNA、蛋白质、脂质甲基化的不足,影响机体合成代谢,导致疾病的发生^[17,18]。另有研究者认为,rs1801131 和 rs1801133 的双杂合型突变的个体表现出与 rs1801133 纯合突变个体相同的高同型半胱氨酸和低叶酸现象,其 MTHFR 活性较野生型降低 40%^[19,20]。我们的调查显示 rs1801133 纯合突变个体 92 例,rs1801131 纯合突变个体 14 例,rs1801131 和 rs1801133 的双杂合型突变的个体共 67 例,因此应特别关注这部分女性人群,给予加强叶酸或者复合维生素服用的指导。

总之,先心病引起儿童伤残或死亡,给家庭、社会造成严重的精神和经济等方面的负担,是重要的公共卫生问题。因此,备孕女性应重视孕前保健,建立良好的生活行为方式,避免和降低危险因素的暴露,同时有必要了解与先心病相关风险基因的遗传信息,从而为高危人群制定个性化的叶酸增补方案。通过有效的优生健康检查、生育指导、自我保健等干预措施,做好出生缺陷一级预防,最大程度地降低先心病的发生,提高出生人口质量。

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